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YOU CAN SAVE \$5

on a \$25 Suit or Overcoat

By taking advantage of our January 20% Discount Sale.

We have many good things to show you.

Wm. McLaughlin Regd.
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ANGLINS LIMITED

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OUR Major Contract Department is the big end of our business. Recent work carried out by this Department includes large operations for the following owners:—

Acadia Sugar Refinery (2 Bldgs.), Dartmouth, N.S.; Bank of Montreal, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. Francis McLaughlin's Residence, near Quebec; Canadian Hart Accumulator Co., St. John's, P.Q.; Gananogue Spring & Axle Works, Gananogue, Ont.; Belding Paul Corticelli, Limited, Concrete Bldg. for Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Loyola College (3 Bldgs.), Toilet Laundry Co., Montreal Baby & Foundling Hospital, Edward Seventh School and Gault Bros. & Co., Ltd., all in Montreal; also Bell Telephone Bldg., Sherbrooke; Concrete Stable, Aird's Bakery; Molsons Bank, Cote St. Paul, etc.

Every known type of construction is represented in these buildings which fact illustrates the wide experience and ability of our staff.

Buy GAS COKE

The ideal fuel for furnace, grate and stove. The best fuel at lowest price. No smoke no soot and no sifting of ashes.

For Sale by Leading Fuel Dealers or
The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.

LUNN

The original makers of double-end Skates; British steel, Canadian made. Quarter sizes. Every pair guaranteed. If your dealer cannot supply you, apply to the makers.

G. J. LUNN & CO.
MONTREAL.

allan's

St. Catherine & Peel Sts.
"ARCH" MOIR, Manager

10% Discount to McGill Students

Men's \$25.00 Overcoats

\$15⁰⁰

Double-Breasted Ulsters
New Velvet Collar Models
Plaid Back Overcoats
Patch Pocket Overcoats

We want men to know our store and our stocks, not only for the fit, the style and the good looks of our garments, but especially for the Basic Goodness that creates and is the Substance of Value.

PROF. J. A. DALE DELIVERED TALK AT SETTLEMENT

Public Opinion As a Factor in Social Development

LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

Next Week There Will Be a Popular Illustrated Lecture on Astronomy.

The year 1916 for the People's Forum started yesterday with the delivery of a very illuminating speech on "Public Opinion as a Factor in Social Development," by Prof. J. A. Dale, of the Education Department of McGill. The hall at the University Settlement was filled to capacity, and the lecture was followed by a discussion which amply indicated the deep interest that the subject had for the audience.

The most impressive factor in these speeches is their practical nature and the way in which the problems brought up and the questions discussed are intimately applicable to the daily life of the hearers.

Interest in civic, social, and economic questions is fostered by intelligible treatment of them.

Yesterday's lecture by Prof. Dale was as follows:—

In a democratic state the will of the people is the guiding principle of government. How is this will to be ascertained? How is it to be interpreted, and how put into practice? How again can good public opinion be fostered? These are questions of the greatest practical importance. What do the people want? Do they want the right things? Who is the judge, and what are the grounds of judgment? These questions are the hope and despair of those who wish well for the state. Hope, because of the democratic faith that people on the whole wish well, when all allowance is made for the conditions which may warp their judgment; despair, because of the difficulty of getting a clear verdict in terms which can be translated into government.

The difficulty is increased by the complicated organization of the modern state. Some sort of public opinion is easily obtained in an autocratic or slave state, where a body of ideas is impressed on the people for their obedience, and all opposition crushed. But the modern state is not so simple. There is a great increase in (a) specialization, (b) mobility of labor, (c) education, which means power to form and express opinion. The amount of knowledge required to cover all the functions of our government is beyond the capacity of the ordinary busy man and the uneducated man. Hence there grows up a large number of interpreters of the people's will, translating it into terms of the public welfare. These are official and unofficial, interested and disinterested; in the newspapers, in the pulpits, in countless meetings, in Parliament, in Government departments, men are attempting to form and express the will of the people as they see it. The resulting chaos is shocking to a German autocrat; and it gives great scope to the unscrupulous politician. But it gives hope to the democrat; even if it makes government difficult, that is the problem of democracy.

In dealing with this problem public opinion follows two well-contrasted lines: (a) Those who believe that the common welfare is best won by individual freedom, so that the object of legislation is to remove all possible restrictions; (b) those who believe it is best achieved by restricting individual freedom by a wise organization to secure a higher general result even at the cost of apparent liberty. The course of legislation shows that these tendencies alternate, with a growing influence of the latter. Various examples of this were given. The lecturer showed how the need of expert direction tended to create a bureaucracy which got out of touch with public opinion, and made a constant check necessary. The best of these and the only satisfactory one finally is the development of a widespread intelligence and goodwill, which will make as many people as possible good judges of policy.

The lecturer pointed out the difficulty of forming one's own opinion on complicated matters with insufficient information available in many cases, and with all the bias of different heredity and associations. The difficulty of forming public opinion is far greater. But the method is the same, viz., first to face the facts with absolute frankness, and second to organize them as far as may be into a consistent whole. Free circulation is the first condition of sanity both in the individual mind and in the state. This is the malady from which society is suffering; too many of its constituent parts are really living in different worlds, so that there is no common vision of the state and its welfare. This is a task not to be left entirely till the end of the war; we have to

C.O.T.C. ORDERS FOR THIS WEEK ISSUED TO-DAY

Appointments and Promotions Authorized by Headquarters.

DRILLED ON SATURDAY.

Cold Weather Kept the Men Indoors; "B" Company Went to Drill Hall.

The McGill Battalion C.O.T.C. paraded at 2.45 Saturday afternoon. Owing to the frigid weather the battalion was unable to go out for manoeuvres on the mountain. The battalion separated, "B" Company going down to the Drill Hall, while the remainder stayed at the High School. During the afternoon "B" Company worked out the outpost scheme, which was the object of Thursday night's operations. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in mutual instruction and company drill. The other part of the battalion paraded in the High School.

BATTALION ORDERS No. 36,

by
LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT STARK,
O.C. McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

Montreal, January 5th, 1916.

1. Details.

To be Orderly Officers for week ending January 15th, 1916:
Capt. W. Molson.
Lieut. H. U. P. Aymer.

Next for duty:
Capt. E. M. McDougall.
Lieut. L. H. Ballantyne.

To be Battalion Orderly Sergeant:
Sergeant K. G. Blackader.

2. Parades.

The Battalion will parade as follows during week ending January 15th, 1916:

Tuesday, January 11th:
Students, 4.15 p.m.
Non-Students, 7.45 p.m.
Thursday, January 13th: 7.45 p.m.

3. Appointments and Promotions.

"B" Company.

To be Corporal:
559 Hall, R. B. (Pte.)
Signal Section.

To be Lance-Corporal of Signallers:
99 Adie, W. (Pte.)

By order,
J. C. SIMPSON,
Captain,
Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

What's On

TO-DAY.

10.00 a.m.—R.V.C. Athletic Association.

12.00 a.m.—Arts '16 meeting, reading room.

12.00 a.m.—Arts '17 meeting, smoking room.

1 p.m.—R.V.C. Athletic Association, Common room.

4 p.m.—R.V.C. Alumnae Society, Common room.

5 p.m.—Open meeting of Students' Council.

8.15 p.m.—Dental Society, New Medical Building.

Jan. 11—Partial play, R.V.C., 3 p.m., Common room.

Jan. 11—Hockey Executive meeting at 5 p.m.

Jan. 11—Physical Society, at 5 p.m.

Jan. 11—Editorial Board of Annual at R.V.C. at 7.45 p.m.

fight for our sanity as well as our liberty.

At the close it was announced that the meetings would be continued every Sunday afternoon, and a constitution was adopted. At the next meeting Mr. Edwin Howard will give an illustrated address on "Astronomy."

SPECIAL MEETING.

Talks To Be Given to Students on Machine Gun and Signalling Sections.

A special meeting of the Science students has been called for Thursday afternoon, January 13th, at 4.30, in room No. 33 of the Engineering Building. This meeting is being called with the full approval of the Science Faculty.

At this meeting there will be a fifteen-minute talk by Lieut. G. H. Forster, 148th "Overseas" Battalion, C.E.F., on "Machine Gun Sections," and also a fifteen-minute talk by Lieut. J. E. Hoare, of the same battalion, on the organization and work of "Signal Sections," both in connection with an infantry battalion.

As this will be of special interest to Science students, as many as possible are requested to be present. Students from other faculties are also invited to attend.

THE SIGNALLING SECTION OF 148TH IS BEING FORMED

Probably One of Most Interesting Branches of Service.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

A Signaller Who Went Over With Capt. Barclay Writes About His Work.

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The signal section of such a battalion as the 148th is an entirely separate unit. It consists of seventeen picked men, who work together, sleep and eat together, in fact live together. These men, when the battalion is at the front, have in their hands the responsibility for maintaining communication throughout the whole unit, from the fire trench to the reserve trench, to battalion headquarters, and sometimes even to brigade headquarters if the brigade signallers are short-handed.

Under present conditions in France the telephone is the chief method of communication. This has added to the work of the signaller the necessity of studying some elementary practical electricity so as to understand the instruments and know how to make repairs, etc. They also have to read the Morse "buzz," affixed to the set, at a rate of twelve to fifteen words per minute. Signallers have also to master all forms of flag signalling as well as electric lamp work, and sometimes read through a telescope in daylight.

It is evident from the above brief outline that a quickness and aptness of mind is absolutely essential to the work, while the better the general education and capacity for study, the easier will be found the details of the Army Signalling Manual, the map-reading, reporting and the book work. A knowledge of the difficulties of operating and manipulating the heliograph is also advisable in view of the possibility of working in other spheres than France. Some men have the mistaken view that a signaller does not have to be a soldier. This is not the case, for a signaller has to be a soldier first, to know his squad drill, musketry and discipline and general military duties as well as any one in the regiment, but he is exempt from all general fatigue work and regimental duties, so as to devote his whole time without interruption to his special branch. Already two men of the C.O.T.C. signal section have volunteered to join the signal section of the 148th. If this kind of work, calling for special quickness and aptitude, prompt initiative and independent responsibility, and a general capacity for study and the rapid assimilation of detail, appeals to any students, trained or untrained, C.O.T.C. or not, they should at once communicate with Mr. Hoare at the headquarters of the 148th Battalion on Peel street, where they can obtain fuller information. This section will not be called to work immediately, as no student is to be asked to forfeit his year, but provisional applications are desired now, and if enough men come forward every endeavor will be made to make satisfactory arrangements with the Faculties at the earliest reasonable date.

The signal section works as hard or harder than the rest of the battalion, since a signaller has to know twice as much as any other man in the ranks. So it is a case of the survival of the keenest and fittest, and if a man fails to make good, his place is taken by another. Good, keen, intelligent men are wanted—men who are looking for a special opportunity to use their college education.

In connection with the above article an extract from a recent letter from an old McGill C.O.T.C. signaller with Captain Barclay's First Universities Company is given:

Letter from W. E. G.

"The four signallers of our company have landed good jobs in the regiment. We shift around fairly often between firing line, supports and headquarters, etc., so our lot is not monotonous. Some stations have little doing, but others are busy continually. I remember in my early signalling days that some of the men got disheartened because of the 'buzz,' but if they knew what was doing here they

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In connection with the above article an extract from a recent letter from an old McGill C.O.T.C. signaller with Captain Barclay's First Universities Company is given:

Letter from W. E. G.

"The four signallers of our company have landed good jobs in the regiment. We shift around fairly often between firing line, supports and headquarters, etc., so our lot is not monotonous. Some stations have little doing, but others are busy continually. I remember in my early signalling days that some of the men got disheartened because of the 'buzz,' but if they knew what was doing here they

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE SIGNALLING SECTION OF 148TH IS BEING FORMED

Probably One of Most Interesting Branches of Service.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

A Signaller Who Went Over With Capt. Barclay Writes About His Work.

Already a start has been made towards forming the signal and telephone section of the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F. The students of McGill have already been made aware of this by notices which have been posted in the various buildings, and it is very likely that the attractions of this part of the service will appeal to a large number. In order to place before the students just what constitutes a signal section of a battalion under the present mode of warfare, Lieut. J. E. Hoare, who until lately was officer commanding the signal section of the C.O.T.C., and now holding the same position under Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, has given the details concerning this section.

The signal section of such a battalion as the 148th is an entirely separate unit. It consists of seventeen picked men, who work together, sleep and eat together, in fact live together. These men, when the battalion is at the front, have in their hands the responsibility for maintaining communication throughout the whole unit, from the fire trench to the reserve trench, to battalion headquarters, and sometimes even to brigade headquarters if the brigade signallers are short-handed.

Under present conditions in France the telephone is the chief method of communication. This has added to the work of the signaller the necessity of studying some elementary practical electricity so as to understand the instruments and know how to make repairs, etc. They also have to read the Morse "buzz," affixed to the set, at a rate of twelve to fifteen words per minute. Signallers have also to master all forms of flag signalling as well as electric lamp work, and sometimes read through a telescope in daylight.

It is evident from the above brief outline that a quickness and aptness of mind is absolutely essential to the work, while the better the general education and capacity for study, the easier will be found the details of the Army Signalling Manual, the map-reading, reporting and the book work. A knowledge of the difficulties of operating and manipulating the heliograph is also advisable in view of the possibility of working in other spheres than France. Some men have the mistaken view that a signaller does not have to be a soldier. This is not the case, for a signaller has to be a soldier first, to know his squad drill, musketry and discipline and general military duties as well as any one in the regiment, but he is exempt from all general fatigue work and regimental duties, so as to devote his whole time without interruption to his special branch. Already two men of the C.O.T.C. signal section have volunteered to join the signal section of the 148th. If this kind of work, calling for special quickness and aptitude, prompt initiative and independent responsibility, and a general capacity for study and the rapid assimilation of detail, appeals to any students, trained or untrained, C.O.T.C. or not, they should at once communicate with Mr. Hoare at the headquarters of the 148th Battalion on Peel street, where they can obtain fuller information. This section will not be called to work immediately, as no student is to be asked to forfeit his year, but provisional applications are desired now, and if enough men come forward every endeavor will be made to make satisfactory arrangements with the Faculties at the earliest reasonable date.

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(Continued on Page 4.)

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What if it does cost you a five minutes' walk to get here? We make that up to you—and more—in Quick Service.

Quick? I should say so. With a capital Q. Come and see for yourself.

WALTHAM

Military Wrist Watches

You will find our stock complete in Waltham Wrist Watches—open face, luminous numerals and hands, and "Design Registered," close face.

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269 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST MONTREAL

Simply Perfect

Here's the perfect shaving lather, in its simple, natural form—the Stick—in the perfect sanitary holder—Glass—

NA-DRU-CO SHAVING STICK

It eliminates the trials and discomforts of shaving. When you hand out your quarter be sure you get

"The Stick in the Glass Case"
25c at your Druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 16

SUPERPLANE IS NEW DREADNOUGHT OF THE AETHER

France Has Hundreds of Im-
mense New Airships.

GROWTH OF AVIATION.

All the New Drivers Are
War Veterans From the
Trenches.

The correspondent of the London
Times writes as follows:

Like a Dreadnought in dry-dock, the
new superplane rests. At a certain
aeropark the last finishing touches
are being given. The aviation grounds
are filled with airplanes, 10, 20, 100,
200, crowded close together like a
flock of seagulls perched on a ledge.
Packing cases larger than goods vans
are lined up, enclosing other airplanes
which are to go to Mesopotamia, the
Caucasus, the Dardanelles.

A giant among pigmies, the mighty
triplane, the latest achievement of
French aviation, "l'avion de bom-
bardement" towers, dwarfing all
other aircraft. With a spread of wings
of 70 feet, the three superposed planes
rise to the height of 20 feet. The body
will comfortably hold 12 men, though
six are to form the crew. There are
two pilots with seats close together,
in the centre of the car; but in emer-
gency the machine can be handled by
one man. Two observers and two
naval gunners complete the crew. The
armament consists of four 37 mm.
(1½-inch) guns.

This new superplane has an average
speed of 80 miles per hour. Built at a
cost which is trifling when compared
with that of a Zeppelin, the plane has
all the advantages of the latter, in-
cluding that of stability, speed, rela-
tive carrying power and endurance, and
is infinitely less vulnerable. Hith-
erto nothing has been evolved in the
field of aeronautics as significant as
this new triplane. Graceful in out-
line, not in the least cumbersome not-
withstanding great dimensions, it has
all the constructional refinements of
a yacht. Painted white, with the colors
of France on the under side of the
planes and tail, the analogy is strik-
ing.

Having stood the severest tests, the
superplane leaves for the front. The
eyes of France and of the world will
be fixed on this new creation of
French genius. The officers with
whom I spoke are convinced that a
new phase of aerial warfare is about
to begin. The bombardment of enemy
positions by squadrons of aircraft of
the type just described, it is asserted,
will be even more efficacious than
artillery.

The Air Destroyer.

A fit companion of this great battle
plane is the new destroyer. A bi-
plane, with a spread of wing of 21
feet, measuring only 7 feet from the
ground to the tip of the upper plane,
it is driven by a single motor. With a
speed of 100 miles an hour, armed with
a machine gun which is operated by
the driver, who at the same time must
act as observer and pilot, this new
swift airplane is destined to become
the air scout and perform the tasks
entrusted to destroyers at sea. In
flexibility and ease of manoeuvre, it
surpasses all other types hitherto cre-
ated. I saw an airplane rise almost
perpendicularly from the ground to a
height of 1,000 yards in 40 seconds, and
it can be operated with safety by the
pilot without using his hands, leaving
him free to attack the enemy or make
observations.

When it is recalled that six years
ago military aviation did not exist, and
that it is only during the past six
months that the French military author-
ities have been training their own
airmen, the improvements made are
astounding.

Before the war between 150 and 200
airplanes were constructed in France
in a year. To-day one factory alone
is turning out five airplanes each day,
while others are manufacturing al-
most that number. I have spoken re-
peatedly with aviation officers, and all
insist that numbers alone give con-
siderable significance to an air raid.

From fifty to a hundred airplanes
are needed to carry out a successful
air raid. Essen could be destroyed in
a single raid, carried out by a suffi-
cient number of airplanes.

The French realize that they have
here a weapon more efficacious, more
deadly than any hitherto achieved, and
methodically they have set to work to
develop this new arm. Within the last
month an under secretaryship of avi-
ation has been created, giving absolute
independence to French aeronautics.
An aviation officer, with the rank of
colonel, is attached to the general
staff headquarters, and acts as inter-
mediary between aviation and other
branches of the service. Not only are
new airplanes of all types and sizes
being turned out with the greatest
possible speed, but even greater zeal
is displayed in forming new units of
aviators.

The Men of the Air Fleet.

Elsewhere France is training her
new aviators. At present there are
150 men in training. They are all war
veterans. Every man with whom I
spoke had been at least twelve months
in the trenches. Several had been
wounded, and all had been repeatedly
in action. All arms of the service are
represented; artillery, infantry and
cavalry, but the majority of men were
formerly in the artillery.

The reply of a gunner to my ques-
tion why he had volunteered in the

MOTT'S RIGHT HAND IS COMING TO THE R.V.C.

Miss Rouse Has Often Been
Given Above Designation.

TRAVELLED IN EUROPE

And Knows the Manner in Which
the War Has Affected Eu-
ropean Students.

Montreal is at last to have the priv-
ilege of hearing Miss Rouse, the sec-
retary of the World's Student Christian
Federation. Miss Rouse has been
called "Mott's right hand," and is do-
ing for women students what Mott is
doing for the men. She spent last
winter and spring in Europe, and is
able to tell how the war has affected
European students.

Miss Rouse is to be in Canada from
January 10th to 24th, and will be in
Montreal next Friday and Saturday,
under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A.
Arrangements are being made for a
large open meeting in the R.V.C., to
which school girls as well as friends
of the girls will be invited. It is also
hoped that the girls will be able to
meet Miss Rouse personally in some
informal way on Saturday afternoon.
Miss Rouse has not been here since
1912, when she was very popular. It
is expected that she will draw a large
crowd.

R.V.C. NOTICES

A meeting of the Alumnae Society
of McGill University will be held to-
day at 4 o'clock, in the Common room
of the R.V.C. A lecture with musical
illustrations will be given by Miss
Lichtenstein, of the Conservatorium.
The members of class '16 will be wel-
come at this meeting.

An important meeting of the Ath-
letic Association will be held to-day
at 1 o'clock, in the Common room.
The question of hockey matches will
be brought up. Come prepared to give
your opinion.

There will be a rehearsal of Acts II
and III of the Partial Play on Tues-
day, at 3 p.m., in the Common room.
Those who are unable to come at 3
o'clock are requested to come as soon
as possible afterwards.

All those who have played on year
teams are eligible for the college
teams. Practices will be held on Mon-
days, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., at Strathern
School, beginning to-day; and on Fri-
days, from 5 to 6 p.m., at the R.V.C.
Punctuality is specially requested.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY GAMES.

Cornell Only Big College on This
Year's Schedule.

Columbia's hockey schedule includes
six games, four of which will be
played away from home. Already one
game, which was to have been played
on the East Field rink at Columbia,
has been cancelled because of poor
ice. Only one game remains to be
played at home. This will be against
Massachusetts Aggies on February 18.
The schedule is:
January 12, Springfield Y. M. C. A.
College, at Springfield, Mass.; Jan. 13,
Massachusetts Aggies at Amherst,
Mass.; Jan. 22, Saegkill Golf Club at
Yonkers; Feb. 9, Cornell at Ithaca;
Feb. 18, Massachusetts Aggies, at
East Field.

aviation corps is significant: "A bat-
tery is blind without an airman to
direct its fire; we have often been
blind; we shall be no longer."

Then men in training here are
young, keen-eyed, thin-lipped, in de-
adly earnest about their work, eager to
be off to the front again. So that
whereas before the war it took from
three to six months to train a compe-
tent pilot, only a month or six weeks
are now needed.

Military aviation has passed out of
the experimental stage, and with full
vigor this "fifth arm" of the service is
being evolved. Never have the French
displayed greater zeal, skill and cour-
age than in the development of air-
craft. Changes are constantly taking
place. The monoplane has been aban-
doned as an obsolete type, and bi-
planes and triplanes are now exclu-
sively used. Signalling and regula-
tion of artillery fire is performed by
wireless, and new improvements are
constantly being made in motors. The
old mobile types, such as the "Rhône,"
are being replaced by the fixed en-
gine, which is more economical and
efficient.

Efforts are being made to devise a
suitable muffler to silence the noise of
the motor, for the din of two engines
at high speed is deafening and detri-
mental to efficient work by an airman
on a protracted flight. But again and
again the French airman in the midst
of an explanation of the offensive and
defensive value of aircraft, remarks:
"It is all a question of numbers. The
potential strength of airplanes in-
creases in geometrical progression."
Manoeuvres of airplanes in squad-
ron formation, of as many as 40 air-
craft, have already been held, and the
achievement of even larger squadrons
of French airmen in their raids on
German towns prove beyond question
the worth of aircraft as an offensive
weapon.

HENRY B. JOY SLAMS BABBLING YANKEE BOOBS

Points Out Nursemaid Efforts
of the President.

"WE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE"

Asks What Pride Can Be Found
in Being an American
Now.

Here is what Henry B. Joy, a promi-
nent citizen of Detroit, Mich., has to
say concerning "Neutral America" in
a letter to the press released yester-
day:

Our President has from the first
urged upon us to be neutral; to keep
our feet on the "soft pedal"; to say or
do nothing which could disturb our
relations with other nations with
which we were at peace.

At the time, wise and sane counsel
no doubt. And our people have lived
up to it in full measure. I say our
people advisedly, meaning to exclude
those whose "hyphens" still attach
them to their native or ancestral land.

Had we not, however, a right to feel
that back of such sane counsel was a
strong, brave Government which would
always maintain American honor even
to action if necessary for American
rights and righteousness between man
and man and nation and nation.

We have remained as a people su-
perbly quiescent under such a series
of incidents as have never before ir-
ritated the patriotic spirit of any peo-
ple without being soundly and thor-
oughly resented and redressed.

American self-respect is being bar-
tered through the means of high-
sounding words for the fleshpots of a
temporary soft and delightful peace
and prosperity which we all so much
love when it can be ours righteously.
The pen is indeed mightier than the
sword, except only when we use our
pen and the other fellow uses his
sword.

I have always, until the historical
record of the past few years, especial-
ly the last eighteen months, been
proud of being an American. I had
felt that there was no serious blot
upon our record as a nation. I had
felt that I could travel the world
around and be respected as an Ameri-
can by reason of what our generation
and those gone before had written
into the records of the United States
of America, sometimes even with the
good red blood of real men.

To-day, however, on what can be
based a feeling of pride in being an
American, in view of recent history?

The tragedy of Mexico, incontroverti-
bly illuminated from the records of
George Harvey in the North American
Review, is a pitiful picture of Ameri-
can dishonor.

Yet it is a mere sideshow to the
greater dishonor heaped upon us by
the records of the European war.
Do we really want to be a discred-
ited and dishonored nation? Do our
people really understand what is be-
ing done to them as a whole? Do they
know, I ask, that the honor of Ameri-
cans is being sold for dishonorable
quietude?

Do they know that all this American
people has striven for from the days
of Washington through the times of
Lincoln and McKinley is slipping
through our fingers?

We are not a warlike people. Yet
we have never before in history lived
under a regime of "watchful waiting"
or been counselled by our leaders to
be "too proud to fight," no matter
what the dishonor.

If ever on earth was a man of peace,
it was Lincoln. Yet not for a mo-
ment did he hesitate to meet a policy
of "blood and iron" like for like. We
revere his sainted memory, and we
also revere the memory of the men
who fought against him. We hold in
dishonor and disrespect the pacifists
of that day, as we do and will those
of to-day.

And now comes the sinking of the
Persia. This incident is, however,
of no moment. Our disgrace came with
the murder of Belgium. We had also
signed The Hague Conventions. Our
disgrace attaches to the Lusitania, and
our methods of asserting American-
ism. Our disgrace thereafter comes
from Washington, D.C.

Our Government has now reached
the point of "indemnity." What is to
be the price of dead Americans and
of the honor of our country?

Am I over-sensitive in feeling that
my self-respect as an American is
weakened, has shrunk, is declining,
is even a thing of the past? Sometimes
I wonder at our passiveness under in-
sult. Why is it?

I was brought up and trained in the
idea that it was the duty of the Gov-
ernment to protect the rights of even
the most unimportant American wher-
ever over the broad world he might
roam on business or pleasure.

I was taught to believe it a duty to
serve in the militia, to do my share in
serving the State and the Nation, to
stand for national self-respect and
domestic unity and law and order.

To-day we cannot fill the ranks of
the State troops. We have advocates
of peace—peace at any price—when
there is no peace with honor to be
had.

Let us forget Belgium and the sol-
emn Imperial Treaty—if we can see
as good Americans. We can still send
the survivors food and clothing with
the consent of the conqueror (at
which he doubtless laughs amusedly,
as all being within the food calcula-
tions of the General Staff) for per-
mission to do which we apply to His
Excellency the German Ambassador
who is still representing His Imperial
Majesty, the Invader, in Washington.
Let us forget the rape of Belgium.

SANITARY CORPS DIVIDED AMONG DIFFERENT CAMPS

Sergt. Noel Chipman Tells Of
His Experiences.

ARE BEHIND FIRING LINE.

Believes His Camps Are the
Muddiest in the Whole
Division.

Sergt. Noel Chipman, Arch. '16, now
serving with the 2nd Sanitary Sec-
tion, 2nd Canadian, writes as fol-
lows:

"I was just remembering that I had
signed for five drawings for the An-
nual last year, and so I am enclosing
this sketch. You will have to judge it
leniently, as it is, of course, impossi-
ble to obtain decent pencils and
paper. Also my drawing has suffered
considerably, owing to lack of prac-
tice."

"To have the proper local atmo-
sphere, it should have been drawn in
the trenches with shells dropping all
around. Unfortunately, it is drawn a
good two miles behind the trenches,
and there has been no shelling near
here all day."

"I have seen quite a number of the
fellows from time to time. I saw
Ward Robertson the third day after I
got over, and saw Stan Lindsay a
couple of days later. The latter is
now a captain. One day when I got
a pass back to a town to buy some
stuff I saw Bruce Hutchison. One
runs across chaps every day."

"I saw a little spiel in The Daily
about our section working on the lines
of communication, etc. This is quite
wrong, as we are mostly in charge of
districts with camps and billets in
them about two or three miles behind
the line. Others of the fellows are do-
ing water-testing. A couple are doing
special jobs."

I share a tent with Brown, whom
you may remember in the Signalling
Section at Niagara Camp. He has the
adjoining district to me. I believe I
am right in saying that four at least
of my camps are the muddiest in the
divisional area. In case you should
care to answer this note, my address
is Sergt. N. Chipman, No. 232, No. 2
Sanitary Section, 2nd Division Cana-
dians, France, B.E.F.

"I have intended to write to Booth
and Marotte several times, but for one
thing I have lost their addresses, and
I can remember how precarious a
place the Common Room in the En-
gineering Building was for letters."

I say, and read the following instruc-
tions to free Americans to be noted
and acted upon or suffer the penalty
of death.

(Lusitania Advertisement.)

NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS intending to embark
on the Atlantic voyage are reminded
that a state of war exists between
Germany and her allies and Great
Britain and her allies; that the zone
of war includes the waters adjacent
to the British Isles; that, in accor-
dance with formal notice given by the
Imperial German Government, vessels
flying the flag of Great Britain or of
any of her allies, are liable to destruc-
tion in those waters, and that travel-
lers sailing in the war zone on ships
of Great Britain or her allies do so at
their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1915.

These instructions to Americans (I
said free Americans above: I omit it
hereafter) by direction of His Imperial
Majesty, the German Emperor, through
his representative to us (we Ameri-
cans) His Excellency, Count von
Bernstorff, the German Ambassador,
stunned us. We had never received
any such instructions before, and oh,
the positive rudeness of it! The im-
perial and imperative manner of the
instructions to Americans we, of
course, did not take seriously.

Was the insult of this published
notice immediately called to the at-
tention of the German Ambassador?
Was he told that he must instantly
see that no harm should come? Was
he told he must avert it? Does anyone
doubt that in the intervening five
days a real American Government
might have persuaded the Germans
not to murder us? Think it over. You
would never have known it, and the
real American who might have saved
those American lives and all others
since would have been criticized for
his rudeness to an Emperor!

Alas, our travellers, like the free
Americans they thought they were, set
sail on their lawful occasions, with-
as they thought, the great American
people backing them up in their law-
ful rights and guaranteeing their safe-
ty. Five days later they were mur-
dered, and not a finger have we lifted
in defence of our Americanism. We
talk indemnity!

Twelve hundred innocents, includ-
ing women and children and babies,
were drowned by Imperial order, 187
being Americans. Our President is
negotiating to send milk to babies in
Germany.

The German Ambassador, however,
is still in Washington, though the
fashionable hotel in New York which
harbors him when in that city has
just the patronage of red-blooded peo-
ple. There are some who understand
and resent helplessly.

Does anyone think for a moment
that if our American Ambassador in
Berlin were to publish a similar notice
to the German people he would be
permitted to remain in Germany ex-
cept as a hostage?

But why go on with further murder-
(Continued on Page 4.)

McGILL DOUBLED SCORE IN "GAME" WITH ST. JOHNS

87th Grenadiers Were Unable to
Put Team On the Ice.

PLAYED ON OPEN-AIR RINK

Rooney and Andrews Were Back
On the Forward Line of
McGill Team.

(Special Staff Representative.)

St. Johns, Que., January 8.—In
spite of the handicap of being forced
to play on strange ice with a hostile
crowd and lighting facilities which
were anything but the best, the Mc-
Gill senior hockey team had little dif-
ficulty in defeating the St. Johns out-
fit this evening. The final score of 4-2
just about represents the respective
strength of the two teams, neither of
which showed exceptional brilliance
in its playing. The St. Johns' team
was at best a makeshift aggregation
of little strength, and consequently the
McGill men did not exert themselves
to so great an extent as they might
have been forced to do had a stronger
team been opposed to them. It had
originally been intended to play the
fast team of the 87th Grenadier
Guards, and it was on that under-
standing that the Red and White jour-
neyed here. Upon arrival, however,
it was found that since the men of the
87th had just undergone inoculation
this morning, the Guards could not
possibly put a team on the ice. Two
or three of the soldiers nevertheless
played for brief periods during the
game, and showed about all the class
that was opposed to McGill. They
did very well, considering the handi-
cap under which they were playing.
Had the Guards been on the ice in-
stead of the St. Johns seven, it seems
likely that McGill would have met
with far more serious opposition, and
that a far better brand of hockey
would have been served up to the
patriotic fans who braved a tempera-
ture hovering around the zero point to
stand for an hour in the snow about
the boards of an open-air rink.

Lighting Was Poor.

The McGill men at first found dif-
ficulty in becoming accustomed to the
hardness of the ice, but it was the pec-
uliar lighting system which bothered
them most. It was the most diffi-
cult thing in the world to follow the
puck on the ice, and the perplexity
was added to by the fact that St.
Johns' were also wearing a uniform
made up of red and white colors.

Pat Rooney, the speed boy from
Quebec, and Andrews, who were un-
able to reach Montreal in time for the
game with M.A.A.A. last week, owing
to delay in the arrival of their train,
were on hand for the game here to-
night, although Pat's drowsiness al-
most made him an absentee. It ap-
pears that Pat took a different train
out from Montreal to that on which
the rest of the team was travelling,
and counted upon reaching St. Johns
just nicely in time for the game. On
the way he fell asleep, and did not
wake up until the conductor demand-
ed his fare when St. Johns was sev-
eral miles behind the train. There
was nothing for him to do but to wait
until the next station was reached and
trust to luck that he would catch a
train running in the opposite direc-
tion, which would land him in St.
Johns in time for the game. Happily
he was able to catch such a train, and
reached here just in time to jump into
a uniform and get on the ice as the
referee's whistle blew. And Pat put
up one of the best, if not the best, ex-
hibitions on the ice.

Forwards Worked Well.

McGill started out with Rooney,
Andrews and McCullough on the for-
ward line, and with Whitcomb and
McKenzie on the defence. Only one
change was made in this line-up dur-
ing the game. This was when Kelsch
replaced McKenzie. St. Johns trot-
ted out Allan, Brown and Lecour, on
the forward line, with Roy and Char-
ron on the defence. Brown is one of
the Guards, and formerly played for
Etanstead. He played a steady game,
of much value to his team. Charron
also played cleverly when he was
transferred to the forward line in the
second period.

McCullough, Rooney and Andrews
worked well together for McGill on
the forward line. The first two had
speed to burn, and seemed thoroughly
at home on the fast ice. Pat worked
himself into a lather, and had the St.
Johns' team at his mercy with his
clever stickhandling and hurdling.
His scoring of McGill's second goal
was one of the prettiest pieces of
playing during the game.

At the commencement of the game
the teams appeared to be fairly well
matched, and for the first few min-
utes McGill was on the defensive. Sev-
eral times the McGill nets were bom-
barded, but Scott saved the situation.
After a short time McGill became ac-
customed to the lights and struck
their true form. McCullough had sev-
eral opportunities to score, but failed
through shooting from too great a dis-
tance out. Rooney worked his way
right through to the nets and would
certainly have scored had he not
tripped. St. Johns were now clearly
on the defensive, and when McCul-
lough lodged a shot in the nets after
clever work along the boards they be-
came completely demoralized. From
the face-off which followed McCul-
lough's goal, Rooney went right
through the entire St. Johns team and
scored. St. Johns came back to life

following this, and made several
rushes which seemed dangerous. They
could not penetrate the McGill de-
fence, however, and were unable to
score. McCullough and Rooney missed
several opportunities to increase Mc-
Gill's lead through poor shooting.
Half-time came with the score still
2-0 in McGill's favor.

McGill, 4; St. Johns, 0.

Barely had the puck been put into
play after the rest when Andrews was
successful in scoring again for McGill,
and when McCullough scored a min-
ute later it looked like a runaway for
McGill. This goal was really scored
by Lebert, the St. Johns' goalkeeper,
since in trying to stop McCullough's
shot, which was wide, he unintention-
ally scored. St. Johns came back to life

(Continued on page 4.)



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Barely had the puck been put into
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successful in scoring again

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\$28 and \$30	Neckwear. Reg. \$1.50	\$1.15
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\$35 and \$40	Neckwear. Reg. \$2.00	\$1.35
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MCGILL GRADUATES WIN DISTINCTION ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH BRITISH FORCES

(Continued from Page 2.)

member of the staff of the 17th Stationary Hospital, quartered at Malta. Recently he had the misfortune to be in a steamship collision in the Mediterranean. Fortunately he was among those saved. At present he is an M.O. in a hospital ship, his O.C. feeling a rest would do him good.

Lieut. H. B. Stuart, Sci. '92, assistant adjutant of the 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion on active service. Lieuts. F. E. Gendron, Sci. '15, and D. L. Macaulay, Sci. '15, are also with this unit.

Lieut. H. Bruce Chown, Arts '14, has been transferred from the 13th Field Battery, C.F.A., to the 54th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut. Greenshields, of the 24th Battalion, has returned to Montreal from the front sick. He served for several months with the Foreign Legion of France until wounded. He returned to the front with the 24th Battalion. He is a former McGill man.

John Kerry, Law '15, a volunteer worker in l'Hopital du Parc, Cannes, France, sent Christmas greetings to the McGill Daily and to "Old McGill."

Dr. L. Stewart MacKil, Med. '05, has left for England to accept a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He has been practising at Calgary, Alta.

Dr. A. G. Nicholls, Arts '90, Med. '94, is on home service as lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Service. He has been professor of pathology at Dalhousie University since last year.

Dr. L. M. Murray, Med. '00, is a captain with the Dalhousie University Hospital unit, No. 7 Stationary Hospital. Lately he has been acting as professor of medicine at the eastern university.

Lieut. Hugh C. Farthing, Arts '14, has reported at Halifax to join No. 4 Company, 3rd Divisional Train, A.S.C.

G. H. Manchester, Med. '94, is medical officer of the 131st Westminster Fusiliers, an overseas battalion, being raised at New Westminster, B.C. He holds the rank of captain.

The christening of the infant son of the late Captain Guy M. Drummond, Arts '09, took place on Sunday afternoon, January 2, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the rector, the Rev. Arthur French, officiating. The child received the names Guy Melfort, the sponsors being Mr. Huntly Drummond and Capt. Gregor Barclay (by proxy).

Sir Charles Tupper, Arts '05, has recently gone overseas as second in command of a draft from the 79th Highlanders of Winnipeg.

Dr. E. V. Hogan, Med. '06, has been named major with the Dalhousie University Hospital unit, now forming. He has been professor of surgery at that university. The Dalhousie unit is known as No. 7 Stationary Hospital.

Major Maurice Alexander, Law '10, has returned to Canada on special duty.

Major R. Wilson, Med. '03, who has been on active service in France, has returned to Canada as medical officer in charge of a party of soldiers invalided home.

Lieut. Roy A. Davidson, Arts '11, has been appointed to the 115th Battalion, C.E.F., now being formed in New Brunswick. Lt. Davidson was formerly attached to No. 6 Company, C.A. S.C., and is a graduate of this year's class in King's College Law School, Windsor, N.S.

Edmund Burke, Law '00, the cele-

MCGILL DOUBLED SCORE IN "GAME" WITH ST. JOHNS

(Continued from Page 3.)

tionally poked it in himself. Roy was penalized for cross-checking. This was the only penalty of the game, which was unusually clean.

Charron, who was now playing on the wing, worked like a beaver before he scored St. John's first, after considerable ragged play in mid-ice. When Letour made it 4-2 a minute later the crowd went wild. This was the last score of the game, play saw-sawing from end to end during its dying moments.

The teams were:

McGill (4). St. John's (2).
Scott .. Goal .. Lebert
Whitcomb .. Defence .. Roy
McKenzie .. Defence .. Charron
Rooney .. Centre .. Lecour
Andrews .. Wings .. H. Allan
McCullough .. Wings .. Brown

Referee, J. Rollo, St. John's; judge of play, H. Smith, St. John's. Moorer replaced Allan; Kelsch replaced McKenzie; O'Hara replaced Roy.

Penalties—Roy, three minutes.

HENRY B. JOY SLAMS BABBLING
YANKEE BOOBS.

(Continued from page 3.)

ous incidents and the details of the "firm attitude" and "strict accountability" of our international correspondence. The murders of Americans continue. The correspondence continues, and everybody seems to love the fleshpots of peaceful prosperity, disgraceful peace and disgraceful happiness.

We demand that the captain of the submarine who murdered the passengers on the Ancona shall be "slapped on the wrist." We acquiesce in the so-called execution of Miss Cavell. We are a great people.

With what submissiveness shall we take the next instructions to Americans when published by His Excellency?

We have had our lesson—we better bow down low and obey. We are doing so. Everything is perfectly satisfactory.

"Babbling boobs" continue to babble of peace and neutrality when there is neither. The enemy carries on war in our country and we think it is peace. Our Washington officials call it infraction of our neutrality. Then more dynamite, more murders, and more diplomatic correspondence.

The German General in America is indeed a real General.

If approval of our course is modern Americanism, then indeed I am not an American.

Shall we not re-design our beloved Uncle Sam? Ought we not to depict him as a blind, bloodless cigar-store Indian, with a wooden head and a wooden heart and wooden insides?

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1916.

brated opera singer, has joined the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., as lieutenant.

Henry Hadley, Jr., Sci. '06, has also joined this unit in a similar capacity.

The marriage took place very quietly on January 6 of Miss Florence Adelaide Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell, of Montreal, to Capt. Robert Hamilton Irwin, R.C.E., Sci. '08, son of Colonel De la Cherois.

I. Irwin, C.M.G., and Mrs. Irwin, of Ottawa.

In a despatch issued by Sir John French upon the completion of his term as Commander-in-Chief of the British army in France, the names of two McGill graduates serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force are mentioned. These are Major Leslie C. Goodhue, Sci. '11, of the First Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, and Major C. A. Young, Med. '05, of No. 2 Stationary Hospital. Both are mentioned for distinguished service.

AT THE MOVIES

ETHEL BARRYMORE AT THE
IMPERIAL.

At the Imperial Theatre to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday the offering will be the superb dramatic actress, Ethel Barrymore, in "The Final Judgment," a vigorous five-part photodrama, written by George Scarborough, author of "The Lure," "At Bay," and other successful Broadway productions. In addition to Miss Barrymore, there is a strong supporting cast of prominent and talented stage and screen artists, which include Percy G. Standing, M. Cooper Cliffe, Mahlon Hamilton, Paul Lawrence and Beatrice Maude. The picture is brimful of intensely interesting situations, affording Miss Barrymore an excellent opportunity to display her wonderful talents. The story is founded on the love of three men for the same woman, and the trio is composed of types that are at once vigorous, virile and distinctive. It is the best effort of the brilliant dramatist who has many achievements to his credit. Edwin Carewe directed the production.

The politesse of Manager Conover in creating an artistic atmosphere at the Imperial, successfully inaugurated with an orchestra including the best talent available, is continued in the engagement of another great grand opera personality, Maria Claessens, mezzo-soprano, who takes the opportunity of singing to a new public in the cinema theatre. Mme. Claessens has sung several times in Montreal with the Montreal Opera Company. Her majestic beauty and presence is of the most rare type, and eminently well suited to the gorgeous queenly roles that grand opera precedent has established for contraltos. She has sung Wagner roles at Bayreuth, a signal honor; appeared at Theatre de la Monnaie in Brussels, and is still on the roster of artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

What will undoubtedly be a popular attraction for the musical public of Montreal will be the one-hour "Pop" concert of the Imperial orchestra under the direction of Mr. Leon Kofmann, that have their inauguration this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The programme will include: Unfinished Symphony, Schubert; cello solo, Mr. Raoul Duquette; Celebrated Menuet, Beethoven; Mme. Claessens; Metropolitan Echoes, Tobani.

Edmund Breece, the famous star, whose distinctive dramatic gifts have won him an enviable position on the American stage, and who is well remembered for his characterization of John Burket Ryder in "The Lion and the Mouse," star roles in "The Third Degree," "The Master Mind" and other legitimate stage triumphs, will be seen in the stellar role of a strong five-act photodrama, "The Song of the Wage Slave," next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. This production is based on the famous poem by Robert W. Service.

AT THE LONDON.

For three days commencing to-day George Kleine's "The Spendthrift," founded on P. Emerson Brown's celebrated Broadway success will be featured.

Irene Fenwick, the dainty star of "The Song of Songs," will be seen in a role exactly suited to her talent in this photoplay—it is a production well worth seeing—through six enchanting reels you will watch a strong lesson hammered home with a truth and force and a pleasant sense of reality possible only to such an accomplished artist as Miss Irene Fenwick.

And to round out a full programme in conjunction with the above, beside other one reel subjects, Billie Ritchie and Louise Orth will be seen in "Billie's Reformation." Billie was a regular guy, who dropped in regularly at the Dutchman's to play pinocle with the boys, or went down to Joe's to shoot a friendly game of pool.

He was the life of the party wherever he appeared and was a hall fellow well met. True he had a wife who stayed at home in the flat, occasionally taking in a moving picture show during the absence of her popular hubby.

In the following reels what happened to Billie and caused his entire reformation is shown in many scenes of interest.

AT THE CONNAUGHT.

"The New Governor," which will be seen at the Connaught this week, commencing to-day, is an adaptation from Edward Sheldon's famous play, "The Nigger," and deals with a question that bids fair for many years to remain unanswered and unsettled.

The story of "The Nigger" touches depths and heights of human passion in an unforgettable manner, and Mr. Fox's production on the screen handles the remarkable question in an equally remarkable manner. Featuring as it does Mr. William Farnum, it is obvious that the leading role is in good hands. The story is that of Phillips Morrow, a wealthy Southern planter, who has been brought up to believe that through his veins flows the blood of the noblest of Southern families, the true Morrow strain, the most aristocratic of the South. On his plantation he tries to save the life of a negro, the son of his old "mammy," whom a mob wish to lynch, but he fails to do so. This has a peculiar bearing on the story. Later he is induced to run for governor, of the state and is elected on the liquor ticket. In the elections race riots occur and the militia is called out. Morrow decides to sign a prohibition bill. This means that his political supporter, who ran him for governor, would be wiped out. Then commences a powerfully portrayed political battle. Developments

MCGILL DAILY'S ROLL OF HONOR

Already official mention has been made of the McGill graduates and undergraduates now on active service. The McGill Daily takes no little pride in publishing its own little Roll of Honor. Of the past members of the Daily staff, there are at present sixty serving their king and country. Of these we are sorry to relate some have been killed in action, while it is with pride that we can mention that several have been named in despatches, while one has received the D. C. M.

Badgley, F. C. Lieut., Canadian Field Artillery.
Beatty, H. C. Sergt., 5th Can. Mounted Rifles.
Benett, C. M. Lieut., British Infantry.
Beveridge, W. W. Pte., No. 3 Gen. Hospital (McGill).
Biggar, W. H. Lieut., Can. Army Service Corps.

Cassels, W. L. Lieut., Canadian Engineers.
Cavalligh, G. R. Corporal, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.
Corbett, P. E. Lieut., 73rd Battalion, C.E.F.
Crosley, C. Lieut., 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, M. E. F. (Killed in action).

Dobson, R. M. Signaller, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.
Dunton, W. E. Lieut., P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.

Foster, S. C. Gunner, 3rd Siege Battery.

Gallagher, C. A. Pte., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).
Gilchrist, G. H. Corporal, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.
Gordon, A. R. Sergeant, 51st Battalion, C.E.F.
Graham, Cyril Lieut., 23rd Battalion, C.E.F.
Griffith, H. B. Pte., No. 7 Field Ambulance, C.E.F.
Griffith, H. R. Pte., No. 7 Field Ambulance, C.E.F.

Hall, J. S. Pte., 148th Battalion, C.E.F.
Harold, J. J. Sergt., 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Heaton, J. C. Lieut., 24th Battalion, C.E.F.
Hemming, H. H. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, B.E.F.
Henson, E. F. L. Lieut., Royal North Lancs, B.E.F.
Holden, R. C. Lieut., Canadian Army Service Corps.
Hollinshead, R. E. L. Lance-Corp., 4th Battalion, C. E. F. (Killed in action).

Hughes, F. G. Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers.

Jenks, A. N. Pte., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).

Kennedy, G. Sergt., No. 3 Gen. Hospital (McGill).
Kerry, J. Hospital Volunteer, Cannes, France

Lalanne, J. A. Sergt., P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.
Lamontagne, Y. Pte., Can. Overseas Railway Construction Corps.

Lake, J. L. E. R. Lieut., Border Regiment. (Killed in action.)

Mahaffy, L. Lieut., Canadian Infantry.
Morgan, H. W. Capt., 73rd Battalion, C.E.F.
Muirson, C. A. P. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery. (Mentioned in despatches.)

Murray, W. E. G. Lieut., Royal Flying Corps.

MacFarlane, D. H. Lieut., 2nd Div. Signal Co., C.E.F.
MacFarlane, M. D. Lieut., Middlesex Regt., B.E.F.
Mackay, R. Lieut., 64th Battalion, C.E.F.

MacPhail, J. B. Lieut., Canadian Engineers.
McCrimmon, K. H. Salvage Officer, 1st Can. Contingent.
McKeen, H. P. Lieut., Heavy Artillery, C.E.F.
McLennan, G. S. Lieut., 26th Battalion, C.E.F.

McMillan, A. J. Lieut., 80th Battalion, C.E.F.

Nicholson, W. C. 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

O'Halloran, M. Lieut., 32nd Battery, C.F.A.
Oliver, A. M. Lieut., 26th Battery, C.F.A.
O'Meara, R. S. Sergt., 2nd Sanitary Section.

Robertson, M. Lieut., Canadian Engineers.

Ross, W. G. Lieut., Western Highlanders.

Scott, C. O. Bombardier, Canadian Field Artillery.
Sutherland, M. C. Signaller, 13th Battalion, C.E.F.
Symonds, S. R. Pte., P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F.

Tidmarsh, C. J. Lieut., 87th Battalion.

Todd, J. J. Lieut., 60th Battalion, C.E.F.

Towers, G. A. Lieut., Can. Army Service Corps.

Warburton, E. Lieut., Manchester Regt. Received D.C.M. at Gallipoli. (Severely wounded.)

Walker, H. F. Captain 13th Batt, C.E.F. (Wounded in action.)

Whitley, H. Lieut., Can. Field Artillery. (Wounded in action.)

Woods, H. Despatch rider, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).

of the story, show Morrow has negro blood in his veins. He loves and is loved by the daughter of a Senator, herself a flower of Southern aristocracy, and the vital question is fought out by these two noble characters. The end is noble in its simplicity and heart-breaking in its conclusion. William Farnum is surrounded by the usual strong supporting Fox cast.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

The Eton College Chronicle publishes a prophetic letter written by an Eton boy of 15 in 1909. His name Gareth Hamilton Fletcher, and he fell fighting last January with the 3rd Grenadier Guards. This is the remarkable letter written to his mother six years ago:

"I have just been reading about our Navy in the Daily Graphic. Why are we deceived into thinking that Germany really means well to us and is not every day disputing which is the best of many ways of wiping us out of the map without a struggle? We are not really deceived; we only say so because it is a good excuse, and we would rather go and have a game on golf or have a day's hunting. What fools we are (especially myself!) Our only chance is to wake up, and who is going to wake us up? There must be somebody. I wish he would show himself before it is too late. And God grant I may be old enough to fight for my country when the time comes. God help us!"

PHYSICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the McGill Physical Society will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Prof. C. T. Sullivan will deliver a talk on the "Theory of Relativity." Students interested are invited to be present.

MANDOLIN CLUB.

The Mandolin Club will hold their practice this evening at 7.15 in the Peate School of Music, Sherbrooke street. All members are requested to be present.

PRINCETON BASEBALL.

Two Games Each with Yale and Harvard To Be Played.

Twenty games are on the baseball schedule that Manager Bullock, of the Princeton University team, has arranged to submit for the approval of the Advisory Board of Princeton. The schedule is one of the longest that has ever been framed for a Tiger team. The season will start on March 25th, when the team is slated to play the Gettysburg College team. Princeton will be busy thereafter until college closes.

The plan inaugurated last spring of playing three games with Yale and Harvard has been discontinued. Two games with these teams are on the schedule, and if a third game is necessary, it will be played in New York. The straw hat day game with the University of Pennsylvania has also been abolished. The schedule:

March 25, Gettysburg; March 29, Seton Hall; April 1, Villa Nova; April 5, Holy Cross; April 6, Fordham; April 8, Ursinus; April 11, Williams; April 12, Rutgers; April 15, Brown at Providence; April 20, Maryland Agricultural College at Maryland; April 21, Virginia at Charlottesville; April 22, Georgetown at Washington; April 26, Union; April 29, Cornell; May 1, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; May 3, Virginia; May 6, Cornell; May 10, Williams; May 13, Pennsylvania; May 17, Dartmouth; May 20, Harvard; May 24, Brown; May 27, Yale at New Haven; May 30, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; June 3, Harvard at Cambridge; June 7, Amherst; June 10, Yale; June 14, Yale at New York (in case of tie); June 16, Harvard at New York (in case of tie).

THE SIGNALLING

SECTION OF 148th IS BEING FORMED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

would persevere with it. It is important and interesting. Signallers are needed. The job is not a snap, but it has its advantages, one of which is that no one interferes with you (except signalling officials!) At headquarters we are on duty six hours and are off twelve hours. In the trenches two men run the instrument all the time. There must always be some one at it, as it cannot be heard unless close to the ear. We signallers have been given "dugouts" that are the envy of a good many N. C. O.'s. The one I am in now at the firing line is 5 feet by 15 feet by 5 feet high, steps leading down into it. We are provided with cloth covered tables for the instruments, and at the end is ample room for sleeping. These dugouts are all shapes and sizes, but mostly not quite as good as this one, which is better even than that occupied by the signallers at headquarters. Headquarters Company, by the way, consists of Machine Gunners, Signallers, Pioneers, Stretcher Bearers, Orderlies and other talented gentlemen!

"A signaller at the front must know how to use flags, although the buzzer and telephone are mostly used.

"Latterly, owing to unfavorable conditions, it is impossible half the time to use the telephone, therefore it is essential that signallers be very proficient in the use of the buzzer. The minimum is twelve words per minute. It is important also to those intending going to the front to learn up all they can about field telephony and telegraphy and cable laying.

"Signallers are in great demand, but I would not go with the Divisional Signallers, as their work is neither as interesting or as important as that of the Company Signallers."

SENIOR PLAY REHEARSAL.

There will be a rehearsal of the senior play to-morrow evening at 7.30 in the R.V.C. All those taking part are requested to be on hand.

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